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CONGRESS SAYS EMERGENCY; FREES WILSON'S HANDS

Hundred Thousand Men to Move at Word from Gen. Funston

STATE MILITIA BODIES HURRY MOBILIZATION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, June 23.—National guard organizations throughout the country were straining every nerve tonight to prepare for active service on the Mexican border. New orders flashed over the wires by Secretary Baker bore a call for haste.

Red tape was cast aside and authorization given under which the state soldiers will be rushed to reinforce the border guards at the earliest possible moment. The entire army of 100,000 men summoned by President Wilson's call was placed directly at General Funston's disposal. Congress also took vigorous and far reaching action. A resolution adopted in the house by a vote of 322 to 2, declares that an emergency calling for the use of troops in addition to regulars now exists and authorizes the president to draft immediately into the service of the United States all members of the national guard who subscribe to the new oath for that service. In effect the measure gives legislative approval of President Wilson's call on state soldiers and provides for their use in or out of the United States. It also furnishes new machinery with which to hasten the strengthening of the border guard. The senate probably will pass the resolution tomorrow.

Diplomatic aspects of the crisis virtually were unchanged. President Wilson could reach no final decision as to action resulting from the attack by Mexican troops upon American cavalrymen at Carrizal or upon American bluejackets at Mazatlan. Only a preliminary and inclusive report on the Carrizal clash came from General Pershing during the day. It was based on the statement of stragglers and no word had come from the officers of the shattered detachment. The last word on the Mazatlan incident will follow a full report from Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific fleet, who has been ordered to the zone to make a personal investigation.

As the situation stands at the state department, only preliminary reports on each incident have been received from war and navy officials transmitted as matters of information. When the record is complete in each department formal accounts will be submitted to Secretary Lansing and the action of the United States then will be determined.

Evidence now in hand is believed to be sufficient to show that Carranza sympathizers or officials probably will be held responsible in both cases. Indications are that the Washington government will stand by the reports of its own officers and refuse the assertions of the Mexican government, officially presented here that Americans were the aggressors, or that irresponsible individuals precipitated the clash. It was thought probable tonight that the president would demand that Carranza repudiate the acts and punish those responsible.

Mr. Wilson and his cabinet discussed the Mexican crisis fully today but pending the receipt of final reports of the occurrences at Carrizal and Mazatlan, no course could be mapped out. The only announcement made after the meeting was that the policy of the government was unchanged.

Further reports from General Pershing were expected hourly. Officers here believe that cavalry reinforcements sent out as soon as the rumor of the fight was heard, must have joined the survivors by this time and should reach some point along the American lines in Mexico soon. Their march will necessarily be slow as they are undoubtedly encumbered by their wounded.

New indications came today that Carranza and his advisors, impressed by the arguments of European representatives or the ominous significance of the preparations for war ordered by President Wilson, were searching for a peaceful solution of the dispute they have raised. Elihu Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, made

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Note to Carranza Not Yet Published in Mexico City

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
MEXICO CITY, July 23.—The note of the American government in reply to the communication of Gen. Carranza demanding the withdrawal of the American forces in Mexico has not yet been published here.

High officials of the government declared today that Mexico is not attacking the American punitive expedition but said that by no means will Mexico allow these troops to advance southward. They added that the Mexican people were surprised at reports coming from the north that the United States alleges that Mexico was seeking war, especially as American forces had invaded Mexico.

BOYD'S COMMAND SEEMS WIPED OUT

WASHINGTON STIRRED OVER TREACHERY OF CARRANZA SOLDIERS

POPE IS DISTRESSED OVER WAR SITUATION

ROME (via Paris), June 23.—7:10 p. m.—Pope Benedict is much distressed over seeing virtually the whole world fighting, according to information coming from the Vatican after the news of the combat between Americans and Mexicans had been received. The pontiff entertains hope that hostilities between the United States and Mexico will be averted through the intervention of Spain, which is supported by the Holy See.

GUARD ALL OVER COUNTRY MAKES SUPREME SPURT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, June 23.—National guardsmen in mobilization camps in the east, under the command of Major General Leonard Wood, gave number 18,217, was officially announced at Governor's Island tonight. The total is 3,277 larger than it was last night.

The record for speed in mobilization is shared by New Jersey, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. All three had had all the units called out in camp three days after receiving the war department order. Massachusetts has approximately 6,000 men in camp, while the full war strength would be 9,999. New Jersey has 5,000 men in camp, while the full war strength would be only 5,544. There are 1,912 District of Columbia guardsmen in camp; Maine's second infantry is in

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Many Troops Nearing Nogales

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NOGALES, Ariz., June 23.—Approximately 10,000 Mexican troops are concentrated tonight at Magdalena, 34 miles south of Nogales, according to authentic reports here.

There are assurances also that before tomorrow night the command will be increased to 12,000.

Railroad yards in Nogales, Sonora, were stripped today of every piece of rolling stock. The streets there were deserted except for a few soldiers, and

EIGHT CAPITAL SHIPS AGREED UPON BY NAVAL COMMITTEE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, June 23.—A building program including four super-dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers for the coming year was agreed upon today by the senate naval subcommittee after a conference with Secretary Daniels and Rear Admirals Taylor and Blue. The subcommittee decided to recommend an increase of 20,700 in the enlisted strength, bringing the total to 74,700.

General Carranza continues to receive telegrams from various parts of the republic offering the services of the soldiers in case of war. It is estimated here that at least 50,000 men will join the constitutional army.

The governor of the state of Mexico has wired Oregon that several prominent citizens of Toluca had offered to join the army and expressed their willingness to contribute large sums for war expenses.

The cabinet held a meeting this morning. Although the matters discussed were not made public it is understood that the international situation was a topic.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 23.—General Pershing's report indicating that the American cavalry command engaged at Carrizal was the object of a treacherous attack by Carranza soldiers and virtually was wiped out, stirred Washington tonight with a deeper apprehension than has been aroused by any other development in the series which have brought the two countries to the brink of war.

While no official would make any statement whatever to indicate the probable course of the United States should the report prove true, there were many grim evidences that tens of thousands had been greatly increased. President Wilson, who had retired before the news reached Washington, was awakened and talked with Secretary Baker over the telephone. At the war department officials apparently credited for the first time the story that the Mexican troops had been guilty of an act which could lead only to the most serious consequences.

Late tonight the Pershing report told of in news dispatches had not reached the war department officially. A report received from the commander in Mexico, however, said that seven negro soldiers who had held the horses of the others and had become separated from them in the fight, had straggled into the field base at Colonia Dublan and repeated the version of the incident told of in messages from General Pershing received earlier in the day. The dispatch tonight said that at the time it was written there had been no definite indication of the number of American casualties.

General Scott, chief of staff, in giving out the dispatch emphasized that failure to get in touch with survivors of the fight could not in itself be accepted as indicating that the command had been annihilated. He pointed out that Carrizal was sixty miles from the American base and that three or four days would be only a reasonable time for a troop to travel that distance over the broken country of Northern Mexico.

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TWO TROOPS OF 10th TOLL AT CARRIZAL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 23.—The two troops of the Tenth cavalry under Captain Charles T. Boyd were practically wiped out by the attack of the Mexican forces under General Gomez at Carrizal June 21, according to indications given in fragmentary reports received by General Funston from General Pershing tonight.

General Pershing's message stated that seven survivors in all, including those who arrived last night, have reached the main column. All were enlisted men but the report did not say whether there were non-commissioned officers among them.

According to the stories of the survivors, as outlined in General Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a charge from the flank, at the conclusion of a parley between Captain Boyd and General Gomez, at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as General Gomez reached his lines.

Captain Boyd had ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire, and the combined effort of the Mexican charge, the machine gun fire and the fire from the Mexican almost surrounded the little American force under cover of the valley south of Carrizal. Captain Boyd, who was wounded, was unable to lead his men to safety. The Mexican charge was checked.

With their mounts gone caught without means of escaping, surrounded on three sides with the fire of an overwhelming force, the fate of the little detachment is believed by officers here to have been sealed. It is declared that only the most stupendous luck, backed by desperate valor, could have extricated Captain Boyd's men from the trap.

The reports from Mexican forces placed the number killed, including two officers, at from 12 to 20. It is reported 17 were taken captive into Chihuahua City.

The accepted percentage of wounded to those killed in modern warfare would place the wounded at from 35 to 40, at the lowest estimate. The strength of the two troops is not known here, but it is estimated that they could not exceed 120 men, allowing for those sick and on detachment service. With but seven survivors reported as arriving at the main column the number of those accounted for at least speculatively is pitifully small.

The report from General Pershing stated that the stories of the survivors were confused and did not conform in all details with the report made by the first arrivals from the battlefield. General Pershing reports that there was a scene of great confusion when the Mexicans opened fire and their cavalry charged.

The stragglers apparently were cut off in an effort of Captain Boyd to extricate them.

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FORTY BANDITS ARE PURSUED BY CAVALRYMEN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MERCED, Tex., June 23.—Forty Mexican bandits crossed the Rio Grande tonight into the district south of Harlingen, Tex., according to reports received here. A company of the Twenty-sixth infantry was sent from Harlingen to intercept them. Col. A. P. Blockson, commanding the Third artillery, stationed at Mercedes, had no official confirmation of the crossing. Battery A, Texas national guard, passed through here tonight enroute to Rio Grande City, where bandits have been reported operating.

Fail to Find Bandits

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 23.—Investigation by Lieutenant A. D. Newman and a detachment of the Third cavalry today failed to confirm reports that twenty Mexican bandits had crossed into Texas about 15 miles west of Brownsville in the San Pedro district.

MILLION MEXICANS ARE READY TO BEAR ARMS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
EL PASO, Texas, June 23.—The Mexican government states that fully a million men have offered to take up arms in defense of their country since the crisis with Washington came to a head, according to a dispatch from Mexico City to the consulate here today.

'RED' SEELEY IS LEADING AMERICANS OUT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, June 23.—Five American ranchers, led by "Red" Seeley, known throughout Arizona for his ability as a fighter, are making their way overland from their ranches in the Nacozari district of Sonora to Naco, according to word received here today. One report from Nacozari, which United States officials were trying to confirm, said a body of Mexican soldiers were endeavoring to locate the ranchers. Some apprehension was felt for their safety.

Persons here who have known Seeley for some time, said he had planned several months ago for the escape of himself and other ranchers of Sonora should there be danger of international trouble. According to these persons, Seeley and his companions had cached supplies of food and ammunition in a cave and had mapped out their route to the border.

A consignment of silver bullion from the El Tigre mines, and five cars of copper concentrate from Nacozari were allowed to cross the border to Douglas today by General B. Elias Calles, Mexican commander at Agua Prieta.

In return, the United States patrol at the customs house here passed a cartload of beans and other provisions to Agua Prieta. The car, however, was held north of the line and the provisions hauled to a car on the Mexican side in wagons.

Some excitement was aroused in Agua Prieta for a short time when the cars of concentrate were brought to the border by arguments of United States customs officials in endeavoring to induce the Mexican train crew to place the cars north of the derailing switch at the line.

The Mexicans sent the cars across the border by a "flying start" and

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BATTLE TRY-OUT ROUSES JUAREZ AND EL PASO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, June 23.—Battle practice by the brigade of American troops on station here threw citizens of El Paso and Juarez, already perturbed, into excitement late today.

Cavalry, infantry and artillery from Fort Bliss took part in the maneuvers and a number of motor trucks in the city were commandeered for the practice. As the khaki-clad line of troops, in heavy marching equipment, swung shoulder to shoulder through the streets, rumors spread through the city that the soldiers were on their way to occupy Juarez.

Citizens with field glasses blackened the tops of the higher buildings, while hundreds of persons, in motor cars and afoot, made their way to the international bridges to watch the troops cross.

Rumors were current also that troops already had crossed the line at Ysleta, Texas, twelve miles east, and at other border points. However, none crossed the frontier. The largest body was deployed along the river front, immediately south of El Paso, went through a few maneuvers and returned to Fort Bliss. General George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso military district, said that the parade was "merely precautionary practice," and unexpected by the troops. While the American soldiers were disposed along the river front several detachments of Mexican cavalry watched them from the opposite bank. The Mexicans appeared calm, but in Juarez the wildest excitement followed the troop movement on the American side. The remnant of the garrison was thrown out for outpost duty and practically all of the citizens were in the public square.

A proposal to authorize the president to draft members of the naval militia in time of emergency also was introduced in the house today.

The refusal of more than a hundred members of the national guard of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico to enter the federal service in response to the president's call found an echo during the debate today.

Representative Gardner announced he would offer a resolution for a congressional investigation and Chairman Hay announced that he would do everything possible to see that such a proposal, if introduced, was promptly reported by the military committee. Later, Mr. Gardner introduced a resolution and it went to the committee.

TO USE NAVAL MILITIA

NEW YORK, June 23.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, announced tonight at a dinner here in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the organization of the navy reserve of New York that it is "within the bounds of possibility" that the naval militia of the United States will be called out as a result of the Mexican crisis. He coupled this statement with a declaration that 200,000 men are necessary for the navy. "Ever yship should be manned to the limit," he asserted and there should be an adequate reserve.

San Pedro Ranchers Send Urgent Appeal for Aid

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June 23.—Ranchers living in the San Pedro valley, south of here, sent an urgent appeal to Sheriff Harry Wheeler today asking that United States soldiers be stationed along that portion of the border. The sheriff forwarded the request to General T. F. Davis at Douglas, commander of the Arizona district.

Although many families living in the San Pedro district have left their homes during the last few days, the appeal to Sheriff Wheeler stated 100 families remained and were without

MAY DRAFT ALL GUARDSMEN WHO WILL TAKE OATH

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Legislative approval of President Wilson's use of the national guard in the Mexican crisis was voted almost unanimously by the house today in adopting a resolution declaring the existence of an emergency and giving the president a free hand to draft as federal soldiers all guardsmen willing to take the required oath. The senate is expected to concur tomorrow.

A million dollars would be appropriated by the resolution to aid dependent families of the guardsmen so drafted. Distribution of the fund will be left to the war department with the restriction that no family should receive more than \$50 a month.

Only two representatives, a socialist and a democrat, voted against the resolution. During the debate, preceding its adoption, several republicans attacked the administration's Mexican policy, and insisted that President Wilson should have informed congress of the emergency instead of expecting it to act on its own initiative. No one attempted to deny, however, that an emergency had arisen and Republican Leader Mann, former Speaker Cannon and others declared that in reality a state of war exists.

Chairman Hay of the military committee, author, told the house that it was presented by the administration as a measure necessary in the present situation and not as a declaration that a state of war exists or was to be contemplated.

As introduced, the resolution merely authorized the president to draft guardsmen "whenever in his opinion an emergency exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army."

That in the opinion of congress an emergency had now arisen, was offered by Representative Hay himself and was adopted unanimously. After consultation with Mr. Mann, Mr. Hay also changed the language of the resolution so that the period of service for which guardsmen could be drafted would be limited to three years.

A provision for relief of guardsmen's families had been prepared by chairman Hay as a substitute bill. After the resolution was under debate he decided to incorporate a relief appropriation in it, and when the amendment was offered it was adopted unanimously. A proposal by Representative Gardner to extend similar aid to families of the regular army men was ruled out of order.

As soon as the final vote on the resolution had been taken it was sent over to the senate, where it arrived just as adjournment was being taken. It was referred to the military committee with the announcement that unanimous consent would be asked to consider it tomorrow.

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